

Sharp and Martha Sharp were only the second and third individuals named Righteous Among the Nations who were United States citizens at the time they performed the deeds for which they were honored;

Whereas the Sharps' daughter, Martha Sharp Joukowsky, accepted the Yad Vashem honor on behalf of her parents and remarked that they were "modest and ordinary people, who responded to the suffering and needs around them . . . as they would have expected everyone to do in a similar situation";

Whereas Martha Sharp Joukowsky added that the honor given to her parents is also about "the unseen efforts of a much wider circle of people who made their work possible" and that it "is the kind of network that is needed again today to stop the slow genocide in Darfur";

Whereas Martha Sharp Joukowsky concluded her remarks by saying, "Let this celebration about my parents stand as a call to action";

Whereas September 9, 2006, marks the second anniversary of the United States Government declaring the violence in Darfur, Sudan to be genocide; and

Whereas the Sharps deserve honor for their example and for helping to found an institution, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, that today carries on their work in distant corners of the world and asks for the Righteous Among the Nations to help save Darfur now: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp as genuine American heroes;

(2) pays tribute to the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp as their names are added to the Wall of Rescuers in the permanent exhibition of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum on September 14, 2006;

(3) commends the organization founded to support the Sharps' work, the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, for its efforts to rescue Jews and opponents of the Nazi regime in Europe from 1939 to 1945 and for carrying on the Sharps' legacy by working to save the lives of the people of Darfur, Sudan and to protect human rights worldwide; and

(4) requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to the Joukowsky family of Providence, Rhode Island, the direct descendants of the Reverend Waitstill Sharp and Martha Sharp, and to the Unitarian Universalist Service Committee of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL CELIAC DISEASE AWARENESS DAY

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 563, which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 563) designating September 13, 2006, as "National Celiac Disease Awareness Day".

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I rise today, along with my colleague, BEN NELSON, to urge support for resolution designating September 13, 2006, as National Celiac Disease Awareness Day. We come before the Senate today to

seek your help in raising awareness of celiac disease. Celiac disease hits very close to home for me as I have a staffer with the disease and an Oklahoma Celiac Support Group working to promote awareness in my great State. There are many groups and organizations working to promote celiac disease, and we applaud all their efforts. We would like to give special thanks to Heather Cline, President, with the Oklahoma Celiac Support Group, and Tom Sullivan, President, and Mary Schluckebier, Executive Director, with the Celiac Sprue Association, located in Nebraska, for their help with this resolution and great work promoting awareness.

Celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder and a malabsorption disease that affects an estimated 2.2 million Americans which could mean as many as 22,000 in the State of Oklahoma. Celiac disease is, essentially, intolerance to gluten, a protein found in wheat, rye, oats and barley, as well as some medicines and vitamins. When exposed to gluten, the villi of the small intestine are damaged, interfering with the absorption of nutrients. Other problems can occur as a result of damage to the small intestine, including malnutrition, anemia, lymphoma, and adenocarcinoma, osteoporosis, miscarriage and congenital malformation, and short stature. Celiac disease is also linked other autoimmune disorders such as thyroid disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, liver disease, collagen vascular disease, rheumatoid arthritis and Sjögren's syndrome.

Celiac disease has been widely underdiagnosed and misdiagnosed until recently thanks to an increase in research regarding the disease. It is easily detectable through tests measuring the blood for abnormally high levels of the antibodies of immunoglobulin A, anti-tissue transglutaminase and IgA anti-endomysium antibodies. Of the 2.2 million Americans who have celiac disease, 97 percent are currently undiagnosed, according to the University of Chicago Celiac Disease Program. Often the symptoms are attributed to other conditions as many doctors lack sufficient knowledge about the disease. In a study published by the American Journal of Gastroenterology, the average length of time for a symptomatic person to be diagnosed with celiac disease is eleven years, dramatically increasing an individual's risk of developing more serious conditions. To compound the situation, according to a study by Dr. Allesio Fasano, published in the Archives of Internal Medicine, sixty percent of children and forty-one percent of adults diagnosed with celiac disease are asymptomatic, showing no symptoms of the disease.

Treatment for celiac disease involves following a gluten-free diet. The good news is that the treatment for celiac disease is highly effective. In most sufferers, the small intestines heal completely. However, failure to properly

diagnose celiac disease could lead to some of the issues mentioned earlier, and most often malnutrition.

Awareness can go a long way toward diagnosing and treating the millions of sufferers of celiac disease both in my home state of Oklahoma and across the nation. Therefore, we ask you to join us in this effort to raise awareness of celiac disease.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 563) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 563

Whereas celiac disease affects 2,200,000 people in the United States, including 1 in 133 healthy people;

Whereas celiac disease is an intolerance to gluten, a protein found in wheat, rye, oats, and barley, as well as some medicines and vitamins;

Whereas exposure to gluten damages the villi of the small intestine, interfering with the absorption of nutrients in food;

Whereas celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder and a malabsorption disease;

Whereas celiac disease is a genetic disease, with 1 in 22 people having a first-degree relative with celiac disease;

Whereas the average length of time it takes for a symptomatic person to be diagnosed with celiac disease is 11 years;

Whereas celiac disease is often misdiagnosed and underdiagnosed due to the fact that symptoms can be attributed to other conditions and many doctors are not very knowledgeable about the disease;

Whereas, according to a study, 60 percent of children and 41 percent of adults diagnosed with celiac disease were asymptomatic;

Whereas celiac disease is diagnosed through tests measuring the blood for abnormally high levels of the antibodies of immunoglobulin A, anti-tissue transglutaminase, and IgA anti-endomysium antibodies;

Whereas celiac disease is treated by following a gluten-free diet;

Whereas damage to the small intestine leads to an increased risk for malnutrition, anemia, lymphoma and adenocarcinoma, osteoporosis, miscarriage and congenital malformation, and short stature;

Whereas celiac disease is linked to many autoimmune disorders, including thyroid disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, type 1 diabetes, liver disease, collagen vascular disease, rheumatoid arthritis, and Sjögren's syndrome;

Whereas the connection between celiac disease and diet was first established by Dr. Samuel Gee, who was born on September 13, 1839;

Whereas the Senate is an institution that can raise awareness in the general public and the medical community of celiac disease: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 13, 2006, as "National Celiac Disease Awareness Day";

(2) recognizes that all people of the United States should become more informed and aware of celiac disease;

(3) calls upon the people of the United States to observe the date with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and

(4) respectfully requests the Secretary of the Senate to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Celiac Sprue Association, the American Celiac Society, the Celiac Disease Foundation, the Gluten Intolerance Group of North America, and the Oklahoma Celiac Support Group.

NATIONAL POLYCYSTIC KIDNEY DISEASE AWARENESS WEEK

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 564 which was submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 564) designating September 10 through September 16, 2006, as "National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week" and supporting the goals and ideals of a National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week to raise public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease and to foster understanding of the impact polycystic kidney disease has on patients and future generations of their families.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 564) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 564

Whereas polycystic kidney disease (known as "PKD") is the most prevalent life-threatening genetic disease in the United States, is a severe, dominantly inherited disease that has a devastating impact, in both human and economic terms, on people of all ages, and affects equally people of all races, sexes, nationalities, geographic locations, and income levels;

Whereas, based on prevalence estimates by the National Institutes of Health, it is estimated that about 600,000 patients in the United States have a genetic inheritance from 1 or both parents called polycystic kidney disease, and that countless additional friends, loved ones, spouses, and caregivers must shoulder the physical, emotional, and financial burdens that polycystic kidney disease causes;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease, for which there is no cure, is 1 of the 4 leading causes of kidney failure in the United States;

Whereas the vast majority of polycystic kidney disease patients reach kidney failure at an average age of 53, causing a severe strain on dialysis and kidney transplantation resources and on the delivery of health care in the United States, as the largest segment of the population of the United States, the "baby boomers", continues to age;

Whereas end stage renal disease is one of the fastest growing components of the Medi-

care budget, and polycystic kidney disease contributes to that cost by an estimated \$2,000,000,000 annually for dialysis, kidney transplantation, and related therapies;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is a systemic disease that causes damage to the kidney and the cardiovascular, endocrine, hepatic, and gastrointestinal organ systems and instills in patients a fear of an unknown future with a life-threatening genetic disease and apprehension over possible genetic discrimination;

Whereas the severity of the symptoms of polycystic kidney disease and the limited public awareness of the disease causes many patients to live in denial and forego regular visits to their physicians or to avoid following good health management which would help avoid more severe complications when kidney failure occurs;

Whereas people who have chronic, life-threatening diseases like polycystic kidney disease have a predisposition to depression (7 times the national average) and its resultant consequences due to their anxiety over pain, suffering, and premature death;

Whereas the Senate and taxpayers of the United States desire to see treatments and cures for disease and would like to see results from investments in research conducted by the National Institutes of Health and from such initiatives as the NIH Roadmap to the Future;

Whereas polycystic kidney disease is a verifiable example of how collaboration, technological innovation, scientific momentum, and public-private partnerships can generate therapeutic interventions that directly benefit polycystic kidney disease sufferers, save billions of Federal dollars under Medicare, Medicaid, and other programs for dialysis, kidney transplants, immunosuppressant drugs, and related therapies, and make available several thousand openings on the kidney transplant waiting list;

Whereas improvements in diagnostic technology and the expansion of scientific knowledge about polycystic kidney disease have led to the discovery of the 3 primary genes that cause polycystic kidney disease and the 3 primary protein products of the genes and to the understanding of cell structures and signaling pathways that cause cyst growth that has produced multiple polycystic kidney disease clinical drug trials;

Whereas there are thousands of volunteers nationwide who are dedicated to expanding essential research, fostering public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease, educating polycystic kidney disease patients and their families about the disease to improve their treatment and care, providing appropriate moral support, and encouraging people to become organ donors; and

Whereas these volunteers engage in an annual national awareness event held during the third week of September and such a week would be an appropriate time to recognize National Polycystic Kidney Disease Week: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates September 10 through September 16, 2006, as "National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week";

(2) supports the goals and ideals of a National Polycystic Kidney Disease Awareness Week to raise public awareness and understanding of polycystic kidney disease (known as "PKD");

(3) recognizes the need for additional research into a cure for polycystic kidney disease; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States and interested groups to support National Polycystic Kidney Awareness Week through appropriate ceremonies and activi-

ties to promote public awareness of polycystic kidney disease and to foster understanding of the impact of the disease on patients and their families.

SUPPORTING AND COMMENDING THE NATIONAL SEXUAL ASSAULT HOTLINE

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 537, and the Senate proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 537), supporting the National Sexual Assault Hotline and commending the Hotline for counseling and supporting more than 1,000,000 callers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution be printed in the RECORD as if read without further intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 537) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 537

Whereas it is estimated that a sexual assault occurs every 2.5 minutes in the United States and more than 200,000 people in the United States each year are victims of sexual assault;

Whereas 1 of every 6 women and 1 of every 33 men in the United States have been victims of rape or attempted rape, according to the Department of Justice;

Whereas the Uniform Crime Reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation rank rape second only to murder in the hierarchy of violent crimes;

Whereas research suggests that sexual assault victims who receive counseling are more likely to report the assault to the police and to participate in the prosecution of the offender;

Whereas, in June 2006, the National Sexual Assault Hotline (referred to in this preamble as "Hotline") helped its 1,000,000th caller;

Whereas the Hotline operates 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, offering important, free, and confidential crisis intervention, support, information, and referrals for victims of sexual assault and their friends and families;

Whereas the Hotline was created by the Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (referred to in this preamble as "RAINN"), a non-profit corporation, the headquarters of which are located in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas the Hotline answered its first call on July 27, 1994, and operated solely with private funds for the first 10 years the Hotline was in existence;

Whereas RAINN continues to operate the Hotline today, in partnership with 1,100 local